

ditional right to dictate how the small nations must treat their subjects.

Feeling Not Wholly Aligned.

The President used the softest possible language in laying down these conditions, which were in sharp contrast to the brisk exchange of hostilities between Premier Clemenceau and Premier Bratiano. But despite the conciliatory character of the Wilson speech it is held by some here that it has not allayed the feeling aroused, although the little Powers confess that they are helpless, at least for the present.

All appeared to hold the same idea, as voiced by their various spokesmen. They always have enjoyed complete sovereignty in the past, and as sovereign States they had fought the war. Were they to be robbed in peace of the sovereignty which they had just freed from the German menace? They would be willing, they said, to establish religious and racial freedom, but they were not willing to surrender their sovereign right to handle these matters themselves and to submit to the dictation of others Powers which happened to be bigger.

While the Council of Four has agreed to consider this question tomorrow, there is no doubt that the principle proclaimed yesterday will be carried out not only now but by the council of the league, if it should be created on the basis of the present covenant.

California Problem Cited.

The President considers this policy justified completely by experience; also he takes great satisfaction in that he has succeeded in proclaiming the same principle of religious and racial freedom which he tried to get incorporated into the covenant of the league, but was defeated then.

The question now asked in all conference circles is: Are the big Powers going to enforce this principle upon the little nations and not upon themselves? The Rumanians, Serbs and others already are asking if Great Britain will apply it to her dominions, and can Japan now insist that the United States apply it in California?

Complaints that the Council of Four is settling such questions in President Wilson's drawing room accentuated the bitterness of yesterday's protest over those specific parts of the Austrian treaty. The Rumanian delegates pointed out that they had just twelve hours to study the treaty, which affected vitally their interests yet was framed in secret by the Council of Four.

Complaint of the Serbians.

The result was a flood of amendments from the little nations at the Saturday session which fairly swamped the Council of Four. The Serbians, among others, complained bitterly in regard to their northern frontier, and all protested against the financial clauses, which were withdrawn in consequence, the result being that it will be a mere shadow of the treaty that the Austrians will get tomorrow. The upshot of this and other recent developments is that the conference now is in the jam which was predicted a week ago in these despatches.

Informal discussions by the delegations of the principal Powers have developed two schools of thought. One takes the view that the treaty with Germany is not oppressive, but if it were the present is no time to change it. The other holds that the treaty could well be modified to meet some of the German suggestions. French officials insist that they have had assurances the treaty will not be changed, the Council of Four standing on its note of May 10, in which it declared that there would be no discussion of fundamentals, which the Germans, it is pointed out, ignored in submitting their counter proposals.

TREATY TO AUSTRIA TO-DAY.

All the Financial Clauses Will Be Withheld for a While.

PARIS, June 1.—The Council of Four of the Peace Conference did not meet today, but the representatives of the great Powers continued their examination of the German counter proposals to the peace terms. The anger of the allied and associated Powers probably will be delivered at the end of the present week.

On the Peace Conference programme for tomorrow is the presentation of the peace terms to the Austrian delegation at St. Germain. Only the political, territorial and military clauses of the treaty will be communicated to the Austrians, the financial clauses being withheld for later presentation.

Regarding the Adriatic problem, *Liberte* says that its solution is being delayed by the opposition of the Jugoslavs not to the agreement regarding Fiume but to the terms of the Dalmatian settlement.

ASKS U. S. LAW ON LYNCHING.

"Race Delegate" to Paris Wants Wilson to Act.

PARIS, June 1.—William Trotter, "delegate to Paris and secretary of race petitioners to the Peace Conference," has written to President Wilson asking him in the name of the National Equal Rights League, in view of recent lynchings in the South and for the sake of American negroes who gave their lives in the war, to send a message to Congress recommending that lynching be made a crime against the Federal Government.

PADEREWSKI SEEKS A POGROM PROBE

Asks Wilson for U. S. Commission to Visit Poland and Get the Truth.

LIBERTY GIVEN TO JEWS

Premier Denies Reports Sent to New York—Bolshevik Unspeakingly Wicked.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 1.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, made it known today that he had decided to ask President Wilson to name a commission of Americans to go to Poland and investigate the charges regarding the treatment of the Jewish population there.

The Premier's intention was revealed in the making public of a letter which he has written to Herbert C. Hoover, head of the Allied Food Relief Commission.

"I have been considering our discussion on the position of the Jews in Poland, and particularly the action of the recent meeting in New York in protest against the treatment of the Jews," the Polish Premier's letter reads. "The misstatement, through which that meeting was influenced have affected me profoundly, and as I and my colleagues in the Polish Government have nothing to conceal I have decided to request the President to appoint an American commission to visit Poland and investigate. If it finds any case of transgression of the law where justice has not been done the Polish Government will undertake to administer it rigorously."

Isolated by Enemy Territory.

"Poland is absolutely cut off from the world by enemy territory, so the world knows little of eastern Europe or its current events except rumors affected by enemy coloring. I can unhesitatingly state that the events as represented in the New York meeting have not occurred. There are in Poland Ministers of great Governments—American, British and French. Have any of them ever reported such events to their Governments, or have they ever asked a single question regarding them of the Polish Government officials who see them daily? Not to my knowledge."

"The world little understands that the Jews of Poland, for generations under the heel of our common oppressor, are in considerable part a people of misery, but that this misery is not the creation of the five-month-old republic. New Poland has given the Jew every liberty of the Gentile. All to-day sit in the Congress together; all are devoted to the solution of the problems and meeting the dangers imperilling the new republic."

"You yourself know that in the gigantic problem of feeding 23,000,000 people, 12 or 14 per cent. of whom are Jews, the latter had equal consideration with the other elements of the population."

"The misery of the Jews in the old Russian Empire has created in them especially that fertile field from which Bolshevism has sprung. It is a melancholy fact that among the leaders and the intelligentsia of that destructive movement are to-day many chosen from these oppressed Russian Jews. It is the plainest eastern Europe is paying for the mistreatment of Jews in Russia in the past."

**Bolsheviks Are Barbarous.**  
"Poland to-day is the outpost in the defense of Europe and the world from the Bolshevik armies and their unpeppable wickedness and barbarity. Our sons are dying at this very hour to hold this thin barrier, now hundreds of miles in this fighting area. Jews, Poles, Russians, Lithuanians, White Russians and Ukrainians have suffered terribly, but the fact of Jews being killed in the ranks of the Red army does not justify charges of Jewish persecution."

"I call attention to the event of Vilna. Our army captured the whole of the General Staff of the Bolshevik army operating in that territory. Almost all of them were Jews. Some of these were tried and convicted of unspeakable barbarity and have been punished. Have not the leaders and the propagandists of Bolshevism published this incident as a pogrom? Furthermore, how many of these stories are there that have not come through German hands?"

"I consider it of vital necessity that these accusations should be wiped out by the unbiased testimony of just men, and therefore sincerely hope that the President, as his supreme act of humanity and justice, will grant us the favor of appointing the committee for which I ask."

AFGHANS REPULSED

IN ATTACK ON THAL

British Bomb Camps, Kill 320 and Take F. V.

LONDON, June 2.—The Afghan main offensive against Ghal, under Gen. Nadir Khan, the Amir's Commander in Chief, is developing. The latest official information from Simla, received on May 29 and 30, shows that all attacks on Fort Thal have been repulsed. The fort was bombarded throughout Wednesday last and the Afghans occupied the isolated bazaar outside the fort.

Air reconnaissance disclosed about 3,500 of the enemy near Thal. Their camps were effectively bombed. At the capture of the Afghan Fort of Baladak, opposite Chaman, Baluchistan, the British took 163 prisoners and killed 320 of the enemy. Smart work was displayed in the assault and capture. The garrison made breaches in the walls and the fort was finally reduced by a flanking frontal assault.

The garrison fought bravely, but for the most part were killed or captured. It was the strongest fort in Afghanistan, having thick outer walls and bomb-proof shelters. Its fall has had a good effect in Kandahar and along the Chaman frontier, as showing the effect of high explosive shells.

ASKS LEAGUE VOICE AS PRICE OF PEACE

Continued from First Page.

The counter proposals, the latter being represented as in favor of meeting some of the German suggestions, while the French flatly reject them. Despatches telling of great preparations for the resumption of the war and of plans to bomb Berlin and other cities are not taken very seriously in view of the expressed intention to make no resistance. The belief prevails that the Allies could march to Berlin without a shot being fired against them.

In Position to Force Signature.

I find no illusions in regard to the situation in circles close to the Government. It is frankly admitted that America and the Allies "if they care to disregard the Wilson points" can impose under the compulsion of force any peace upon Germany that they see fit, it being merely a question of finding a Government that will sign such a treaty and that can maintain itself afterward.

The terms must be materially modified before they can be signed by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his delegation; otherwise they must resign immediately or must return home to confer with the Government and the National Assembly. It is probable that some members of the Government who have committed themselves too strongly may retire, but the plan of the Government is to remain in office and to draw a new delegation consisting of one of the leaders of each party with instructions to sign at Versailles if the National Assembly so decides.

It is reported that Count Johann von Bernstorff may head the new delegation because he is one of the few who have not committed themselves very far, but these reports appear to have little foundation. Bernstorff has declared to me that he would not go to Versailles in any circumstances.

Sensational reports have been received that various parts of Germany are planning to declare themselves independent republics and these are causing some disquiet here. Among these reports is one that the Guelphs, King George at a dinner in Hanover and that the leaders there are planning to declare a union of Hanover with England. Another rumor charges the French with instigating a movement for a republic in the Palatinate, and since yesterday there have been reports of an independence movement in East and West Prussia.

BERLIN AMAZED AT SECRECY ON TREATY

Suppression Here of Germany's Reply Feared.

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BERLIN, May 30 (delayed).—Germany is going through a period of the most trying suspense and mixed nerves that the people have ever experienced. All Germany is waiting and watching for the effect of the German answering bolt to the peace terms of the Allies, and the suspense is becoming more intense every day.

The so called "cover note," which was intended to expose the "violations of promises made by the Allies and their breaches of faith," constitutes a rejection of the peace terms, as has been consistently indicated in these despatches.

Germany pins her last and almost forlorn hope on her far reaching counter proposals, but the political barometer in the Wilhelmstrasse is very low to-day, partly perhaps on account of the reaction from the severe strain of work, the endless conferences and Cabinet meetings and partly to discouraging information as to the attitude of the Allies in Paris. There is a decidedly pessimistic tone in official circles. Like a ghost that will not down, there is the ever present question: If the Allies reject the German proposals what then?

Officials Are Reticent.

Silence has fallen upon Wilhelmstrasse; that question now is evaded as never before. A strong disinclination to discuss signing or not signing is manifest. One Minister declared that the question was not acute and would not be until the reply of the Allies was received from Versailles; another insisted that silence was not an indication of a change of attitude on the part of the Government. He added:

"If our utmost efforts to reach a peace that we can sign without committing a crime against our own people are rejected, then between being annihilated by the peace proposed and suicide I am for the latter, which at least is a path we can take with honor."

It is asserted here that the rejection in their entirety of the German counter proposals, followed by a German refusal to sign the original draft, would be the signal for the beginning of chaos in Germany. It was frankly admitted that the majority of German statesmen shrink from that responsibility, which could be only an action of despair.

Nationalists Disappointed.

The cover note, with a summary of the counter proposals, is featured by the entire German press, with the single exception of the *Freiheit*, the organ of the Independent Socialists, which subordinated them to less than a column on an inside page. The Nationalistic papers are almost unanimous in their disapproval, declaring that the counter proposals go too far, especially in military and financial questions.

The Democratic Socialist papers on the whole approve the action taken, contending that the Government was compelled to go to the extreme limits to find a basis upon which it can sign the treaty. The view generally held here is that the note is a masterly document, the points made being each fortified by citations from President Wilson or the statements of the Allies which it will be difficult to meet or contradict.

That part of the note which is a severe indictment of the treaty of peace and indirectly an arraignment of President Wilson was written by Prof. Shuecking, the pacifist member of the delegation, who has been the most ardent champion of President Wilson. Opinion differs whether the Allies and associates, if for no other reason than to complete the historical record, will be willing to meet the points made or will ignore them and insist upon the present draft.

Suppression of Note Feared.

Through another of several misunderstandings and mixups that have occurred between Berlin and Versailles the general public here had the contents of the German answer before it was delivered to the Allies at Versailles. Amusement that the terms of the Allies have not yet been made public in detail in America and the Entente countries has been increased by a despatch received here that the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Senate had no copy. This has created doubt here whether the detailed answer of Germany will be made public, which has added to the depression.

Although the full official text of the terms offered to Germany has not been given out for publication in this country, *The Sun* last Friday gave an exhaustive summary, compiled by Laura Hills, its staff correspondent in Paris, from the text of the treaty as published in Berlin. This was in the nature of a communication of the terms as received in Germany and the official summary as given out in this country, showing that the terms were much more stringent than the official summary revealed. This *Sun* to-day is printing the text of the German answer to the allied proposals as given out in Washington last night.

Nothing has made a deeper impression here or subjected the Government to more criticism than its expressed willingness to take up the enormous financial burden of 100,000,000,000 marks (\$25,000,000,000). The financial paragraphs of the counter proposals were worked out by the representatives of the leading banks of the country. The managing director of one of the big banks said to me to-day:

RANTZAU ASSERTS PACT MEANS DEATH

Continued from First Page.

realization of all our aims in the spheres of politics, economics and ideas. "Even in internal affairs we are to give up the right to self-determination. The International Reparation Commission receives dictatorial powers over the whole life of our people in economic and cultural matters. Its authority extends far beyond that which the empire, the German Federal Council and the Reichstag combined ever possessed within the territory of the empire."

Objects to Commission.

"This commission has unlimited control over the economic life of the State, of communities and of individuals. Further, the entire educational and sanitary system depends on it. It can keep the whole German people in mental slavery. In order to increase payments the commission can hamper measures for the social protection of the German worker."

"In other spheres also Germany's sovereignty is abolished. Her chief waterways are subjected to international administration. She must construct in her territory such canals and such railways as her enemies wish; she must agree to treaties to be concluded by her enemies with the new States on the east, even when they concern her own functions. "The German people are excluded from the League of Nations, to which is entrusted all work of common interest to the world."

"Thus must a whole people sign the decree for its own proscription, nay, its own death sentence. "Germany knows that she must make sacrifices in order to attain peace. Germany knows that she has, by agreement, undertaken to make these sacrifices, and will go in this matter to the utmost limits of her capacity."

"Germany offers: One—to proceed with her own disarmament in advance of all other peoples, in order to show that she will help to usher in the new era of the peace of justice. She gives up universal compulsory service and reduces her army to 100,000 men, except as regards temporary measures. She even renounces the warships which her enemies are still willing to leave in her hands. "She stipulates, however, that she shall be admitted forthwith as a State with equal rights to the League of Nations. She stipulates that a genuine League of Nations shall come into being, embracing all peoples of good will, even her enemies. "The League must be inspired by a feeling of responsibility towards mankind and have at its disposal a power to enforce with equal efficiency strong and trusty to protect the frontiers of its members."

"Two—in territorial questions Germany takes up her position unreservedly on the ground of the Wilson programme. She renounces her sovereignty right in Alsace-Lorraine, but wishes a free plebiscite to take place there."

Willing to Cede Posen.

"She gives up the greater part of the province of Posen, the district incontestably Polish in population, together with the capital. She is prepared to grant to Poland, under international guarantees, free and secured access to the sea by ceding free ports at Danzig, Konigsberg and Memel, by an agreement regulating the navigation of the Vistula and by special railway conventions."

"Germany is prepared to insure the supply of coal for the economic needs of France, especially from the Saar region, until such time as the French mines are once more in working order. The preponderantly Danish districts of Schleswig will be given up to Denmark on the basis of a plebiscite. Germany demands that the right of self-determination shall also be repeated where the interests of the Germans in Austria and Bohemia are concerned."

"She is ready to subject all her colonies to administration by the League of Nations if she is recognized as its mandatory. "Three—Germany is prepared to make payments incumbent on her in accordance with the agreed programme of peace up to a maximum sum of 100,000,000 gold marks, 20,000,000,000 by May 1, 1924, and the balance (\$80,000,000,000) in annual payments without interest. These payments shall in principle be equal to a fixed percentage of the German Imperial and State revenue. "The annual payment shall approximate to the former peace budget. For the first ten years the annual payments shall not exceed 3,000,000,000 gold marks a year. The German taxpayer shall not be less heavily burdened than the taxpayer of the most heavily burdened State among those represented on the reparation commission."

"Germany presumes in this connection that she will not have to make any territorial sacrifices beyond those mentioned above and that she will recover her freedom of economic movement at home and abroad."

Willing to Give Coal.

"Four—Germany is prepared to devote her entire economic strength to the service of reconstruction. She wishes the realization of all our aims in the spheres of politics, economics and ideas. "Even in internal affairs we are to give up the right to self-determination. The International Reparation Commission receives dictatorial powers over the whole life of our people in economic and cultural matters. Its authority extends far beyond that which the empire, the German Federal Council and the Reichstag combined ever possessed within the territory of the empire."

Field Marshal von der Goltz will be permitted to retain command provided he receives orders from Germany for the establishment of a Lithuanian coalition government. The note is said to decree that arms must be reserved to Lithuanian troops, whose mobilization must be unhampered, while complete freedom must be assured the new Lithuanian Government. Fifteen million marks are granted for acceptance of the terms.

\$620,000,000 LOSS TO FRANCE IN PACT

Victor Must Pay \$700,000,000 and Get Only \$800,000,000.

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PARIS, June 1.—Victorians France must pay \$700,000,000 in war costs and reparations by 1926, receiving in the meanwhile only \$80,000,000 from defeated Germany. In the next twelve years France's war expenditures will be between \$10,000,000,000 and \$12,000,000,000. This is the estimate made by former Premier Ribot after a study of the financial situation of the peace treaty. M. Ribot has made the figure public in an interview in which he explains in greater detail the position he took in his speech in the French Senate on Friday, in which he urged the complete financial solidarity of all the Allies.

These revelations justify the stand taken by the distinguished Frenchman, who accused France of shortsightedness in making financial provision for the war. It is apparent now that if France had raised taxes materially at the beginning of the war the burden now would be much lighter.

Up to 1921 Germany will pay, in accordance with the treaty, \$25,000,000,000 without interest, but a great part of this will be absorbed by the maintenance of the army of occupation and re-educating Germany. Not more than \$10,000,000,000 will remain for the Allies, says M. Ribot. France receiving about half of this.

This sum will go to pay interest on reparations, leaving nothing for the treasury, whereas France had counted upon Germany paying reparations in full.

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to cooperate effectively in the reconstruction of the devastated regions of Belgium and northern France. To make good the loss in production of the devastated mines in northern France, up to 20,000,000 tons of coal will be delivered annually for the first five years and up to 8,000,000 tons for the next five years. Germany will facilitate further deliveries of coal to France, Belgium, Italy and Luxembourg.

"Germany, moreover, is prepared to make considerable deliveries of benzol, coal tar and sulphate of ammonia, as well as dyestuffs and medicines."

"Five—Finally, Germany offers to put her entire merchant tonnage into a pool of the world's shipping, to place at the disposal of her enemies a part of her freight space as part payment of reparation, and to build for them a series of years in German yards an amount of tonnage exceeding their demands."

"Six—In order to replace the river boats destroyed in Belgium and northern France, Germany offers river craft from her own resources."

"Seven—Germany thinks that she sees an appropriate method for the prompt fulfillment of her obligation to make reparations in conceding participation in industrial enterprises, especially in coal mines, to secure delivery of coal. "Eight—Germany, in accordance with the desires of the workers of the whole world, wishes to see the workers in all countries free and enjoying equal rights. She wishes to insure to them in the treaty of peace the right to take their own decisive part in the settlement of social policy and social questions."

"Nine—The German delegation again makes its demand for a neutral inquiry into the responsibility for the war and culpable acts in conduct. An impartial commission should have the right to investigate on its own responsibility the archives of all the belligerent countries and all the persons who took an important part in the war. "Nothing short of evidence that the question of guilt will be examined dispassionately can put the peoples lately at war with each other in the proper frame of mind for the formation of the League of Nations."

"These are only the most important among the proposals which we have to make. As regards other great sacrifices and also as regards the details the delegation refers to the accompanying memorandum and the annex thereto. "The time allowed us for the preparation of this memorandum was so short that it was impossible to treat all the questions exhaustively. A fruitful and illuminating negotiation could only take place by means of oral discussion. This treaty of peace is to be the greatest achievement of its kind in all history. There is no precedent for the conduct of such comprehensive negotiations by an exchange of written notes only."

"The feeling of the peoples who have made such immense sacrifices makes them demand that their fate should be decided by an open, unreserved exchange of ideas on the principle open covenants of peace. Quite open covenants of peace openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly in the public view."

Intends to Keep Word.

"Justice for Germany is too sacred a thing to allow her to stoop to achieve conditions which she cannot undertake to carry out. The peace of justice signed by the great Powers here, it is true, in the history of the last decades again and again proclaimed the right of the stronger. But each of these treaties of peace has been a factor in originating and prolonging the world war."

"Whenever in this war the victor has spoken to the vanquished, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest, the victors were but the seeds of future discord. The lofty aims which our adversaries first set before themselves in their conduct of the war, the new era of an assumed peace of justice, demand a treaty in strict with a different spirit."

"Only the cooperation of all nations, a cooperation of hands and spirits, can build up a durable peace. We are under no delusions regarding the strength of the hatred and bitterness which this war has engendered, and yet the forces which are at work for a union of mankind are stronger now than ever they were before. The historic task of the Peace Conference of Versailles is to bring about this union."

"Accept, Mr. President, the expression of my distinguished consideration. "BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU."

COREAN MISSIONARY FINED.

American Found Careless in Fatal Automobile Accident.

By the Associated Press.

SEOUL, Korea, June 1.—The trial of the Rev. Eugene Bell, the Presbyterian Missionary of Shelbyville, Ky., charged with criminal carelessness in accident—causing the death of his son and another missionary in an automobile accident last March, resulted in his conviction. The punishment inflicted was a fine of \$25.

An express train crashed into the automobile which the Rev. Mr. Bell was driving near Seoul and the prosecutor maintained that the missionary was criminally negligent in not hearing the whistle.

**Saks**  
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

THE matter of Style in our Golf Clothes is in the hands of men who know the game—and the matter of tailoring is in the hands of men who also know their game.

In Knee or Long Breeches or both  
\$35 UP  
**Saks & Company**  
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Beginning at Saks Today  
A Remarkable Sale of  
Men's Fine Oxfords

200 Pairs in Dark Tan Leather  
Brogue Cut with Full Wing Tip  
500 Pairs in Genuine Cordovan

At \$7.85